

International Flag Drill By El Paso School Girls



The International Flag Drill was given at Myer's opera house in October, 1932, by 22 young girls from the El Paso public schools. The drill was arranged to represent the nations taking most active and early part in the colonization of America. The names and faces of many now socially prominent in El Paso will be recognized. The participants are: From left to right—Standing: Evelyn Logan, Alma Jones, Nellie Keith, Mary Millican, Beanie Johnson, Lillie Smith, Julia McCord, Ida Catlin, Greta Alsos, Victoria Wood, Susie Cherry, Lella Trumbull, Marie Shelton, Ethel Balduz, Gertrude Windsor, Lydia Taylor, Camille Phelps, Mamie Blacker, Alta Hobart, Mary Manning, Daisy Reed, Jessie Johnson, Belle Kelly; seated or kneeling: Estella Jones Emma Ullman, Annie Edwards, Bessie Edwards, Lottie Brown, Bella Schutz, Minnie McFarland, Bertha Ford, Panay Loomis, Ethel Shelton.

Poor Must Pay as Well as the Rich, and Burden So Falls Heavy.

SOME REASONS WHY PEOPLE GIVE TIPS

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—The system of "tipping" is a machine, a complicated machine of wheels and cogs and gears. The two engines that drive it are the same twin engines that furnish the motive power for every human action. One of them is the hope of reward and the other is the fear of punishment.

No Gratitude Evidenced. There was a time when gratitude had something to do with tipping, but that was before tipping was systematized. Gratitude has as much to do with tipping today as it has to do with street lighting. It is a thing of the past and is remembered only as we remember (out of books) stage coaches, knee breeches and powdered hair.

One tips today because he has some faint hope of reward in the form of good service or because he has a lively fear of punishment. He does not know the exact form that threatened punishment will take, and thereby is his fear made the greater, for since Adam and Eve ate the fruit of the tree of knowledge, mankind has feared more that which it does not know than that which it does know. Whipped tails, there be of waiters who with sanctimonious face and smirking smile have set before a luckless but too stingy patron a half soup to which many dreadful things may have happened in the course of its journey from the kitchen to the table.

Perhaps the actual defilement of food is an occurrence so rare that even the suggestion of it is hardly fair, but it cannot be denied that the fear of it is widespread and efficacious in the stimulation of generosity on the part of tip givers.

Unfortunately tips in the hope of reward are the more frequently given in hotels and restaurants patronized by the possessors of plethoric purses while tips prompted by the fear of punishment prevail generally in the cheap restaurants and eating houses of the poor.

Tip in Cheap Restaurants. For, he it remembered, the tipping system is not confined to the places where one pays 40 cents a plate for potatoes. At a restaurant in Washington where, on occasion, one can get an "old-fashioned" turkey dinner with trimmings for 25 cents the waiters are girls. A regular patron of this place whose check twice daily averaged 25 cents habitually left 10 cents on the table for the waitress. This is a tip of 25-10 percent, a percentage practically unknown at El Paso's "Belmonts".

The generous patron who gave a dime twice a day noticed that the old man's tip was always odd, that his checks were never right, that when he ordered rare beef it came well done, that when he ordered well done soup it came rare, that when he ordered boiled potatoes he got them baked, and that always he had to wait for his fourth time as long for anything as all the other patrons about him. Tipping two dimes instead of one, and the old man's tip was the sixth young woman who served him the man asked the waitress why it was that the old man was always leaving about 10 cents.

The old girl is a tight wad," replied the young woman. "This has been the way since she was a girl. She never coughed up a cent." Our hero thereafter got manipulated by her and he was thereafter enabled to give the girl 15 cents each time he went into the place.

Works Hardship on Women. Young women employed in offices in the business section of New York City are told that they must always give the waitress in the quick lunch room that they patronize at noon twice a tip of 10 cents and 25 cents at 25 cents. It is true that men in the same part of town can avoid the tip altogether by patronizing a "diner" or establishment, but there is no such refuge for the office woman. She must appropriate from 25 to 50 cents a month out of her meager wages for tips.

And the pity of it is that the girls who take these tips are not paid more than the waiters. They are not paid more than the waiters because they cannot manage to exist on the wages they receive for waiting on the tables in the cheap lunch room. It is a fact, however, that in proportion to the amount of money expended for eating the patron of the hotel or the patron of the gilded lobster palace in the vicinity of Long Acre square.

The fear of punishment is the prompting motive in giving tips to many servants outside of dining rooms. One who has just started at the door of a hotel when on his way to a railway station or steamship dock for fear he has started tip the waiter to the chauffeur and that as a result of that wink the taxi will break down somewhere between the hotel and the railway station.

One tips the porter in a hotel for fear that he may come again to that hotel and find that he has not tipped him for some hours or days on their way from the railway station to the hotel.

One tips the chambermaid for fear that he will emerge from a bathtub to find the towels conspicuous by their absence.

One tips the messenger boy not from fear, but in the faint hope that he will actually hurry on his errand.

Perhaps the one tip that cannot be resolved as a result either of hope or fear is the tip that is given to a driver or a chauffeur at the end of a journey. Apparently this tip is prompted by habit and not by any other motive.

In Europe, as is well known by all travelers, the servants at one hotel always mark a tip in the margin of the bill. One man, who was always most generous with his fringed gold, happened to be leaving Brussels for Cologne at the time when his cash in pocket was considerably reduced. On account of a holiday the banks were closed and his tip of credit availed him nothing. He was forced to be parsimonious in tipping the servants of the Brussels hotel. When he got to Cologne he found himself for the first time in Europe, or in any other country for that matter, to be free from the tipping evil. The reason was that he could not persuade any servant of the establishment to come near enough to him to get a tip. They had received the message from Brussels, the label on the suitcase was pasted upside down or something of the sort, and they knew that this man was stingy. The traveler was compelled in the end to run the head porter into a corner and to produce a

(Continued on Next Page.)

then into consumption. The man and the wife became poor. Times were when they did not know where the next meal was coming from. They struggled along, and ever in the mind of the wife was the memory of the wide and deep and well-filled purse of the man to whom she had sold herself as a girl. Now, as a wife, she might sell herself to him once more, and, if her story is true, she did, or rather her husband sold her to him.

Says Husband Sold Her. "Mr. Patterson forced me to sell my electric, and the \$500 for it went to him," she declared. "The club he held over my head was my disgrace, the slavery into which he had sold me."

The amount which she said Strauss paid the husband was \$1500. "He threatened to make it all public," she said, "and to save my people I bought him off."

Then he demanded more, and when I refused he filed his suit for \$25,000 for alienation of affections against Mr. Strauss. He was heartless. I know how much he loved me, and I decided to kill myself, I wrote, though, to Mr. Patterson, I told him what a terrible thing I thought I could do for him. I thought I could dissuade him from prosecuting the unjust suit. I wrote him a note, and then I phoned to find out if he'd see me.

"My suggestion was that we go to the sanitarium, because there is a nice park there where we could sit and talk, but he said he would prefer to meet me at the Ritz-Carlton. I went there. I told him what a terrible thing I was doing, and he said that if I would deed to him my bungalow, he would let me go without further trouble, and never mention Strauss's name again."

Willingly would I have paid that price, to be rid of this awful worry of the thing, but I had bought him off before on some such agreement and he never kept his word. I knew that when I gave him everything I had in the world he would turn on me again. Then I did the best thing that was left to me—I killed him."

"I have told my story," she cried. "It seems a strange, unusual one. Well, in my heart I believe it is the old story of other women, at least in the chapters leading up to the final tragedy. Their sorrow hidden beneath smiles and laughter, fate wrung mine out."

Thus it can be seen from Mrs. Patterson's story that her line of defense probably will be in the nature of an "unwritten law" plea. Another argument that is expected to be advanced is that of temporary insanity.

Patterson's Diary. A diary kept by the dead Patterson, which will be exhibited in court, is expected to figure prominently in the defense. It is so far substantiated the story told by the unhappy young woman, in her declaration that her husband sold her into slavery for \$1500, that her lawyers believe it alone would cause her to go free.

Although Patterson had filed suit against Strauss for alienation of his wife's affections, his diary corroborates the wife's story that he knew she was the Europe wife Strauss during January and February.

The following are excerpts from the diary: February 18, 1909 (when Patterson said in his court complaint that he thought his wife was in St. Louis visiting her family). It must be a awful long way from Europe. Seems like a million miles to me.

February 24, 1909—Gertie expected today. News reports ship aground; awaiting some word and worrying until my head is queer.

February 25, 1909—Hurrah! Best news in the world! Gertie is coming on a flyer.

The prosecution is said to depend (Continued on next page.)

her trade, which has been the main object of German diplomacy since it recognized that its policy up to and after Algiers had broken down.

Oppose Moroccan Sale. The cardinal principle of this policy, launched in open opposition to the Anglo-French idea of disposing of Morocco by private bargain without consulting Germany was that France could obtain no rights in Morocco without the consent of Germany and the other powers.

Strict and it is now admitted, mistaken adherence to this policy led to the rejection of a profitable Moroccan bargain offered by Rouvier after the fall of Delcasse and to Algiers. Here Germany theoretically established her principle, only to find herself standing alone as its sole defender.

Italy, Russia and Spain being pledged to Germany, Germany was left alone and France continually finding new and always well justified reasons for pushing an aggressive policy in Morocco.

Not being willing to risk a war every few months to check the various steps of this absorption, Germany steadily maintained its first principle and admitted France's political interests in Morocco, receiving in exchange a paper guarantee of the open door and commercial equality.

Germany's Safeguard. Germany, accordingly, was the official German view, soon found it necessary to supplement this paper guarantee by adequate and detailed material and to the German view, the only way to secure German cooperation in certain African undertakings which were contemplated in 1905.

Negotiations to this end were well under way but with the fall of the French cabinet, the German policy of negotiations was dropped. Germany found herself balked in the efforts to renew them and round the new French cabinet, which was formed in the expedition to Fez and the immediate military occupation of the Moroccan empire.

This brings the recital to the despatch of the German gunboat Panther to Agadir, an act which it has been steadily maintained in official quarters, was in no wise designed to "stake out a claim" in South Morocco—but it is now admitted, frankly, was intended primarily not for the protection of imperiled Germans in the neighborhood, but to produce a rupture of the interrupted "conversations." In this it was promptly and theatrically successful.

Result Not Fiasco. The result, the foreign office claims, far from being a defeat or fiasco, has carried to a logical conclusion the Franco-German agreement of 1905, giving France the free political hand in Morocco and incidentally to the world at large adequate protection for freedom of trade, whether the country remains a French protectorate or is ultimately absorbed in the French colonial empire.

That Germany has obtained a large increase of colonial territory and a large increase of influence in the world, is a fact which is not denied. The result, the foreign office claims, far from being a defeat or fiasco, has carried to a logical conclusion the Franco-German agreement of 1905, giving France the free political hand in Morocco and incidentally to the world at large adequate protection for freedom of trade, whether the country remains a French protectorate or is ultimately absorbed in the French colonial empire.

From the point of view of the German foreign office, however, it is felt that the question of the success or failure of Germany should be decided only after reviewing the general course of Germany's Moroccan policy and eliminating misconceptions as to its aims prevalent both here and abroad.

In the first place, it is insisted in official quarters that the acquisition of territory in Morocco has never been in the present negotiations as in the earlier diplomatic struggles an aim of Germany. Secondly, the Moroccan predominant political influence in Morocco was fully recognized by the Franco-German agreement of February 9, 1905, and that the establishment of the French protectorate by the new treaty is therefore no loss for Germany, which, in the third place, receives the thoroughgoing guarantee of commercial and economic equality in Morocco and the practical means of ensuring and protecting this open door to

all the misinformation regarding a thriving village of the plains, and El Paso has been the host for much of said bum stuff, the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette prints one that gets the comb and brush set. It seems from the general drift of the story that one Frank Rawson returned to Kalamazoo, which is in Michigan, from El Paso. Frank is some pumpkins on his native heath. But what he had visited many of the moving picture shows and that the ones in Kalamazoo had them all beat. To prove that fiction is more deadly than the truth, the above mentioned and aforesaid story regarding the wanderings of senior Pancho Rawson in the wilds of west Texas, as published in the

El Paso Herald, is introduced in evidence, marked exhibit A, and entered in the court records as follows:

"He is home to stay this time and he asserts that his wandering days are over. He has been in El Paso, Texas, and Franklin and Shawana, Mexico. Frank says he did not stay for the bull fight which was in Franklin, Mexico, December 2, and continue for 20 days. That surely was some bull fight. Frank heard of down here. He, upon being interviewed, said in part that he had spent most of his time in Texas and that he had visited many of the moving picture shows and that the ones in Kalamazoo had them all beat. To prove that fiction is more deadly than the truth, the above mentioned and aforesaid story regarding the wanderings of senior Pancho Rawson in the wilds of west Texas, as published in the

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All Danger of War With France Is Removed by the Authorities.

MOROCCAN AFFAIR BELIEVED SETTLED

Berlin, Germany, Nov. 18.—With the settlement of the Franco-German negotiations concerning Morocco and the removal so far as France and Germany are concerned of this potential menace of war, a violent campaign has been opened by wide sections of the press and political groups against the government for having, as it is charged, favored a full fiasco and the pettiest of profits for the abandonment of its rights in Morocco.

"Lingo" papers, influential National Liberal leaders and broad classes of patriotic Germans attack the government for losing the bargain without having obtained a slice of the Moroccan empire. Other parties and papers assail it for adding itself with what is described as a "wild" and "reckless" and "gold-eating" Congo swamp and jungle, worth far less than the small concessions of German colonial territory in Togoland and the Kamerun, which France receives in the settlement.

Political Parties Angry. All parties except those which must stand or fall with the government in the coming elections, are widely indignant with the government and with foreign minister von Kiderlen-Waechter, the outcome and the Kamerun empire, other parties and papers assail it for adding itself with what is described as a "wild" and "reckless" and "gold-eating" Congo swamp and jungle, worth far less than the small concessions of German colonial territory in Togoland and the Kamerun, which France receives in the settlement.

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